Fiscal Estimate - 2009 Session

\boxtimes	Original		Updated		Corrected] Supple	emental
LRB	Number	09-0061/1		Intro	duction Nu	ımber	SB-127	F
Descr Notific liability	ation to the st	tate and certain	public agencies r	egarding	a medical ma	alpractice o	claim and li	mits on
Fiscal	Effect							
	No State Fisco Indeterminate Increase E Appropria Decrease Appropria Create Ne	e Existing tions Existing	☐ Increase Revenue: ☐ Decrease Revenue:	s Existing	to	crease Co: absorb wit \times\text{\text{Z}} Yes ecrease Co		e possible /'s budget No
Local:	No Local Gov Indeterminate 1. Increase Permiss 2. Decrease	e Costs sive 🏻 Mandato	3. Increase bry Permissiv 4. Decrease	∕e ☐ Mar Revenu	Go ndatory e	pes of Loca vernment Towns Counties School Districts	Units Affect	e Cities
	Sources Affe PR]PRS SEG	i 🔲 SI	Affected EGS	l Ch. 20 A	ppropriatio	ons
Agen	cy/Prepared	Ву	Aut	horized	Signature			Date
CTS/	Nancy Rottier	· (608) 267-973	3 Nan	cy Rottie	cy Rottier (608) 267-9733			8/14/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives CTS 8/14/2009

LRB Number 09-0061/1	Introduction Number SB-127	Estimate Type	Original					
Description Notification to the state and certain public agencies regarding a medical malpractice claim and limits on liability								

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

This bill removes the requirement that a person must serve notice of a claim for medical malpractice involving a state officer, employee or agent on the Attorney General within 180 days of the injury. This type of claim would have to be filed under the time limits that currently apply to claims against private health care providers, in most cases, within three years of the injury.

Under this bill, some claims may be brought that would otherwise be ineligible due to the 180-day limitation for filing notice of claim with the Attorney General's office. Although additional workload could be generated if these claims are filed as lawsuits in circuit court, no significant impact is expected upon circuit court operations as a result of this bill.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate - 2009 Session

X	Original		Updated		Corrected		Supple	emental	
LRB	Number	09-0061/1		Introd	duction Nu	umber	SB-127		
Notific	Description Notification to the state and certain public agencies regarding a medical malpractice claim and limits on liability								
Fiscal	Effect								
	No State Fisc Indeterminate Increase E Appropria Decrease Appropria Create Ne	e Existing tions Existing	Increase Revenue Decrease Revenue	s e Existing	to				
Local:	No Local Gor Indeterminate 1. Increase Permiss 2. Decrease	e Costs sive Mandat	3. Increase ory Permissiv 4. Decrease	ve Mar Revenu	Go ndatory e	pes of Loca overnment Towns Counties School Districts	Units Affect	Cities	
!	Sources Affe		PRS SEG	G 🔲 SE	Affected EGS	d Ch. 20 A	ppropriatio	ons	
Agen	cy/Prepared	Ву	Aut	horized S	Signature			Date	
DOJ/ I	Mark Rinehar	t (608) 264-946	3 Mar	k Rineha	rt (608) 264-9	9463		8/13/2009	

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOJ 8/13/2009

LRB Number	09-0061/1	Introduction Number	SB-127	Estimate Type	Original				
Description Notification to liability	Notification to the state and certain public agencies regarding a medical malpractice claim and limits on								

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, no person may bring a civil action or civil proceeding against a state officer, employee, or agent for recovery of damages for medical malpractice resulting from the official duties of the officer, employee, or agent unless the person serves a notice of claim with the attorney general within 180 days after the injury was discovered or should have been discovered. 2009 Senate Bill 127 removes the requirement that a person must serve a notice of claim for medical malpractice involving a state officer, employee, or agent on the attorney general within 180 days after the injury was discovered or should have been discovered.

The Department of Justice's Civil Litigation Unit is responsible for state tort defense, both trial and appellate. This unit provides legal representation for the medical faculty of the University of Wisconsin and the Department of Corrections in medical negligence cases. Most of the litigation is handled in a similar procedural manner. DOJ's attorneys and paralegals ordinarily seek dismissal of the suit before trial, either by a motion for summary judgment, by a motion for failure to exhaust administrative remedies, or by a motion for failure to state a claim.

In each of the past few years, a handful of medical malpractice cases that were brought against the state were dismissed by the court due to the plaintiffs' failure to file a proper notice of claim. In addition, DOJ estimates that during that same time period, each year another ten medical malpractice suits were not even filed against the state because plaintiffs' attorneys realized the notice of claim requirement could not be met.

Under SB 127, DOJ would have litigated approximately 15 more medical malpractice cases annually over the past few years, provided those cases were commenced within the time limits that apply to claims against private health care providers, generally three years from the date of the injury or one year from the date the injury was discovered or should have been discovered.

The Department of Justice will need additional resources to handle the increased caseload that would result from the enactment of SB 127. The department will need 1 additional assistant attorney general, .5 additional paralegal, and .5 additional secretary to process the anticipated increase in medical malpractice suits against the state. Total salary and fringe costs for these positions is \$219,000 annually. Total first-year costs for computers and furniture for these positions is \$8,300.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications